



# Huns' White Flag Nearing Foch's Camp; City Wild Over False Peace Report; Rebels Seize Germany's Entire Navy

## U-Boat Crews Join Revolution; Control Five Main Harbors

Large Part of Schleswig in Grip of Revolt; Garrisons on South Baltic Desert

20,000 Deserters Parade in Berlin

Reichstag Socialist and People's Council Head Control Kiel; Riots in Hamburg

LONDON, Nov. 8 (12:45 a. m.).—Virtually all the German fleet has revolted, according to a dispatch received from The Hague. The men are complete masters at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Helgoland, Borkum and Cuxhaven.

At Kiel the workers have joined the navy men and declared a general strike, says the dispatch. The greater part of the submarine crews in all the German naval harbors have also joined the revolution, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

Scant food, bad treatment by their officers and exasperation caused by the collapse of Germany culminated in a movement of revolt in the German navy, says a Hague dispatch. The revolt broke out at Kiel November 3. Sailors ashore, aided by workmen, seized the fort and arsenal. The movement spread rapidly to the crews on warships in the roadstead.

On the 4th the labor unions proclaimed a general strike. On the 5th the revolt reached Wilhelmshaven, Helgoland, Borkum and Cuxhaven.

The mutineers have seized the wireless and are communicating with each other. Their officers are powerless. A few units remain loyal. The submarines at sea are ignorant of the armistice proposal, this news having been hidden from them.

A great part of Schleswig is also in the hands of revolutionists, according to reports received in Copenhagen from Kiel and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Continuous demonstrations are taking place in Berlin, according to the correspondent of the "Copenhagen Politiken" at Vamdrup. Violent artillery firing was in progress in the streets of the city when the correspondent's informant was deported, the latter declared.

The Wolf Bureau of Berlin announces that all work has stopped at Hamburg owing to a strike, and that undisciplined acts and outrages have taken place. The news agency reports similar occurrences from Lübeck.

**Red Flag at Warnemuende**  
A number of German garrisons on the South Baltic coast have deserted and are going to Kiel, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The red flag has been hoisted at Warnemuende, a seaport of Northern Germany, and the port of Rostock on the Baltic Sea coast.

Kiel is governed by the marines, according to a dispatch from the Exchange Telegraph Company.

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## Bavaria Threatens To Quit Fighting

PARIS, Nov. 7.—There is reason to believe, according to a Berne dispatch to the "Temps," that the Premier of Bavaria has sent an urgent note to the German government to the effect that if an armistice is not concluded without delay he will be obliged officially to order the Bavarian troops to return from the front. This action, it is added, would be taken owing to the fact that Bavaria is menaced on her southern frontier by Allied forces and that the internal situation in Bavaria is unsatisfactory.

## Austria Prey Of Soldiery; Chaos Rules

Villages Are Flooded With Returning Troops, Who Have No Food

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 7 (By The Associated Press).—Complete chaos prevails in Austria, according to travellers returning here from that country.

All the railroad villages in the Tyrol are flooded with the returning armies in full disorder. In these villages the demoralized troops, who are breadless, are plundering and requisitioning supplies.

Food from the east has been completely cut off. Artillerists are selling their horses for a trifle. Automobile drivers are going homeward as they please.

Many of the released Italian prisoners of war, who are returning to Italy, are trying to enter Switzerland.

## Prince Max Appeals To Germans to End Internal Turmoil

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 7.—Chancellor Maximilian, says an official dispatch from Berlin, has issued an appeal to the German people, saying that "in order to make an end of the bloodshed" a deputation has left for the front, and that "the negotiations will be seriously endangered by disturbances and lack of discipline."

## Hungary to Disarm Troops of Mackensen

BERNE, Nov. 7.—The German Field Marshal Mackensen, on requesting permission for his army to pass through Hungary from the Balkans to Germany, was informed by the Hungarian government that the request would be granted on the condition that the troops lay down arms on entering Hungarian soil. The arms are to be forwarded to Germany later.

A dispatch received here from Innsbruck says the Bavarian War Minister has informed the Tyrol authorities that a considerable number of Bavarian troops would march to the northern Tyrol frontier as a guard. The minister added:

"We come as friends, but will use force if we are resisted."

The dispatch adds that it is understood the Bavarian vanguard already has crossed the Bavarian frontier.

## Fleets of the Allies Near Constantinople

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Allied fleets will anchor off St. Sophia, Constantinople, on Saturday, according to information received in London to-night.

## Sedan Entered By Victorious Yankee Troops

Huns Thrown Back on 120-Mile Front as Allies Drive Onward

## French Liberate Hundred Villages

Haig Forces Enemy to Loosen Grip on Northern End of Line

At the hour of going to press fighting on the great West front has not ceased.

The pursuit of the fleeing foe in France and Belgium was appreciably quickened yesterday.

The Americans pressed north on the west bank of the Meuse about five miles and took the part of historic Sedan which lies west of the river.

East of the river the American Second Army drove further into the difficult heights of the Meuse.

The French threw cavalry into action on the left of the Americans, making swift strides toward the Ardennes Forest.

The French in a day liberated a hundred villages and gained ten miles at some points, Paris announced officially last night. A line was reached running through Effry, along the Thon River to Leuze, on the southern outskirts of Signy Forest and beyond La Horgne and St. Aignan-sur-Bar.

The troops last night were close to Hirsion.

Haig's men continued to progress astride the Franco-Belgian border, the disorganized foe making no stand of importance.

On the whole 120-mile front, from just north of the Belgian border to east of the Meuse River, ground was gained rapidly. The Germans abandoned important material and lost many men as prisoners.

The enemy now holds only a tiny slice of France, and this is being reclaimed at accelerated speed.

## Reports of Truce Fail to End Yanks' Steady Advance

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEDAN FRONT, Nov. 7 (By The Associated Press) (6:30 p. m.).—The matter of peace negotiations failed to slow down in the slightest degree the operations along the front to-day. The news that Germany has taken definite steps to secure an armistice reached advanced headquarters, but was not accompanied by any orders affecting the big drive now in progress, and it is expected that the American line will be carried forward without pause.

With that part of Sedan resting on the western bank of the river occupied to-day, the Americans are consolidating their positions and preparing for a further advance.

It was contingents of the noted Rainbow Division and of the 1st Division that made the final whirlwind dash into Sedan.

New Yorkers in Fight

It is now permissible to mention the divisions which participated in the famous drive that cleared that part of France west of the Meuse occupied by the Americans.

It was the second Division which, operating at the centre, made the strenuous push on the afternoon of the day the Germans began to weaken and pressed forward until it controlled the heights beyond Beaumont. This made possible the shelling of the Metziers-Metz railroad.

The 5th regulars crossed the Meuse under enemy machine gun fire, aided by the 32d Division, and covered themselves with glory for four successive days.

Continuing its successes in the Ar-

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## Republicans Claim Senate By Two Seats

Late Returns May Swell Lead to Four, Chairman Hays Says

## Majority in House Estimated at 44

Newberry Sure of Election in Michigan; Suffrage Ahead in 3 States

Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, after receiving reports from all over the country, said last night that the control of the next United States Senate would be Republican by not less than two and probably by four votes.

With two House districts still in doubt, shifts yesterday's results previously reported leave the House as follows:

Republicans, 238; Democrats, 194, including one independent, and Socialist, 1. This gives the Republicans a majority of 44.

Chairman Hays says the election of Lieutenant Commander Newberry can no longer be regarded as doubtful as the count in Michigan keeps increasing his lead.

The Republicans further increased their majority in the House of Representatives when two of the three seats from South Dakota were conceded to them. Three seats, one each in South Dakota, New Mexico and Montana, still remain in doubt.

**Nugent Leading in Idaho**  
In Idaho Frank H. Gooding, Republican candidate for Senator, no longer looks as much like a winner as he did. With 85,000 of the 95,000 votes in the state counted, Senator John F. Nugent led by 446.

Doubt regarding the result in New Mexico between Senator Fall, Republican, and Representative Walton, Democrat and Socialist, apparently was removed yesterday, and Senator Fall's election is generally conceded. His majority over Walton is about 2,400. The election of B. C. Hernandez, Republican, to Congress over G. A. Richardson, Democrat, by 1,000 seems also assured. The entire Republican state ticket, with one exception, has been elected.

Scattering returns indicate a close contest for delegate to Congress from Alaska. James Wickersham, Republican, is believed to be in the lead.

Although unofficial returns practically complete indicate the election of Lieutenant Commander Newberry over Henry Ford in Michigan, by a majority in excess of 5,000 votes, the Democratic managers yesterday refused to concede his election.

**Ford Not to Ask Recount**  
Mr. Ford himself said he had no intention of contesting the election of Commander Newberry by asking a recount.

Wayne County gave Mr. Ford a majority of 27,000, but literally thousands of his employees, wearing "volunteer worker" badges and equipped with "divers," scoured Detroit for Ford votes on Tuesday.

The Republican leaders said that if a recount is made it will show the election of Newberry by close to 10,000, and they claimed to have figures complete, with the exception of one county, to show that the commander had a lead of 8,900. A tabulation by The Associated Press yesterday, with 125 precincts missing, gave Newberry 239,367 and Ford 202,488, showing a majority of 8,879 for Newberry.

The majority for Governor Sleeper and the remainder of the Republican state ticket on the final count will be approximately 50,000, or about one-half the normal Republican majority in Michigan.

**Oklahoma for Suffrage**

On the basis of incomplete returns received from 400 precincts in Oklahoma up to noon yesterday, it was apparent that the suffrage amendment, voted on in Tuesday's general election,

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## Guns Silenced on Front Crossed by Truce Envoys

## Tears and Cheers Mingle In New York's Frenzied Acclaim of Peace Report

All Work Stops, Banners Fly, Traffic Is Halted and Impromptu Parades Spring Up Everywhere as City Bursts Into Greatest Fête in Its History

A whistle high above the pinnacles of office buildings spoke loudly at 1 o'clock yesterday. New Yorkers, turning from luncheon tables and dinner pails toward the rest of the day's work, paused to listen.

And as they hesitated another siren and another took up the call. The noise swelled from individual footings into a buzzing roar that swept northward over the city in a great ever-increasing wave of sound.

Then, to the crowd who stood wondering and trying to stifle the thought that was uppermost in each mind, came the answer to 5,000,000 unspoken questions. It came from the throats of thousands of neysboys, running, paper-laden, through the streets and shouting the most splendid tidings the city has ever heard.

**Extras Proclaim News**

"Germany surrenders!" they cried. "Peace! War is over! O-h-h-h extra!"

Then the city—the great proud city that had not wept aloud when she saw her sons march away, who had stifled her tears when she read the casualty lists—felt a great sob catch in her throat and throwing aside all reserve wept and laughed openly and unashamedly.

In the streets men gripped the extra and then stood, moist eyes averted, swallowing hard. In the offices of Wall Street, in the great department stores uptown, in the loft buildings and sweat shops, men and women, sewing machine operators and bank presidents went temporarily insane.

And behind windows of homes, where the starred soldier flags chone in the bright November sun, a mighty heart-wrenching cry of exultation arose from the throats of women.

**Great Celebration Starts**

The whole town by now was roaring and echoing to the blasts of the sirens. Craft in the river added their voices to the cry of victory. In the streets automobile horns bawled and waited triumphantly. Presently the shrill clamor of human voices was added to the tumult and there began the greatest spontaneous celebration the city was ever to see.

Work was forgotten. There could be no such thing as labor while the tremendous pean of exultation resounded from The Bronx to the Battery. The vast majority of the offices and industries gave their workers a holiday. In the others the employees stampeded down stairways, never waiting for elevators, and joined the massed ranks of men and women who surged up and down the avenues or collected in open spaces to shout and cheer and laugh and cry like so many madmen.

In a barber shop on Park Row the head barber glanced at the headlines, folded up his razor, leaving a customer half shaved, and beckoned to one of his assistants.

"Finish him," he directed, "and then shut up shop. Me? I'm going home to cry with my wife. That's where I'm going."

**Crowds Halt Traffic**

An hour after the first whistle sounded its message Fifth Avenue, Broadway and a dozen parks were crisscrossed by celebrants. In the thoroughfares they filled the sidewalks and then overflowed into the streets, laughing at traffic and damming it completely.

Many of the women who marched in the triumphant, aimless parade were weeping unashamed. Men of supposedly sedate years gave the lie to gray

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hair and imposing girth and capered like youngsters.

Caught in the great human tide that ebbed and flowed up Fifth Avenue and Broadway, were scores of cars and trucks. Over the latter men and women swarmed, waving flags, shouting and singing. Many of the automobiles added to the din by series of loud explosions caused by "flooding the mufflers" and then allowing the engines to race.

**Confetti Covers City**

From windows of office buildings came showers of impromptu confetti, newspapers, magazines, waste paper and even books torn into bits and flung to the breeze. Cascades of ticker tape poured down from window sills. Rolls of paper towels were unreeled and swam down the avenue on the breeze, long white ribbons carried by the wind for blocks.

And the people themselves! Buffeted to and fro by the surging of the crowd, deafened by the fusillade of popping mufflers, hoarse from cheering, eyes glittering with tears they could not quell, they wandered up and down the streets quite drunk with joy.

Over their heads hung the bluest of skies, in which great clouds of bits of paper fluttered like butterflies. Above them the flags whispered and whirled. The people did not look extra who spoke to them nor who reached out a hand to drag them into one of the lockstep processions that trumped up and down the street, clamoring like children at play.

**City Utterly Happy**

For the first time in four years New York was utterly happy. Faces that had been colored by permanent smiles. Eyes that had been dark with worry were bright with tears of joy.

Yet, through all the long demonstration of relief and thanksgiving, there ran an unwonted spirit of delicacy and tenderness. There was none of the rowdiness usually associated with election and New Year's jubiliations. No one was handled roughly. No one protested when jammed into breathlessness in the midst of a crowd.

Men in uniform were the only ones who might complain of a complete indifference to convention on the part of the revellers, and it is not probable that these were filled with any spirit of protest. Never on this side of the Atlantic had men been so openly and shamelessly kissed by utter strangers.

**All Soldiers Honored**

Girls descended upon roughneck doughboys and left them scarlet to the ears and sufficed with kisses. Blue-jackets and French and British officers received their share, amid cheers from the onlookers, and escaped abashed at the first opportunity.

Flags were torn down from stores and carried up and down the streets at the head of vociferously shouting processions. Stores where banners or horns or any other instrument of celebration was sold were stripped in half an hour, and then barred their doors to keep out the insistent crowds.

In front of the Sub-Treasury one impromptu celebration was held, with singing and loud cheers for every one in all of the Allied governments that any of the crowd could think of.

**Hylan Makes Speech**

On the steps of City Hall the Mayor made a brief address to the exultant crowd and then announced that all of the city employees had received a holiday.

In front of the Waldorf more than a thousand men and women stood for an hour, singing. Over the din of horns and the roar from Fifth Avenue

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Delegation Was Due to Arrive at French Outposts Between 8 and 10 o'Clock (Paris Time) Last Night, To Be Conducted to Headquarters of Allied Generalissimo

Mathias Erzberger, Noted German Moderate, Among the Emissaries

Message From Enemy's High Military Command, Preceding Departure of Armistice Seekers, Expresses Hope Visit Will Bring About Suspension of Hostilities

The German white flag, accompanied by its delegation of truce-seekers, is probably now at the headquarters of Field Marshal Foch.

Up to the time The Tribune went to press, however, there was no indication that an armistice had been signed.

At 11 o'clock The Associated Press received a dispatch from Paris stating that a German wireless had been received at Allied Grand Headquarters expressing a hope that a meeting might bring about "a provisional suspension of hostilities" and requesting passage for the German truce delegation, headed by Mathias Erzberger, Secretary of State and leader of the German Centrist party, through the front designated by Marshal Foch.

The German wireless named the imperial plenipotentiaries as follows: Mathias Erzberger, General H. K. A. Winterfeld, formerly military attaché at Paris; Count Alfred von Oberndorf, former minister at Sofia; General Guendell and Naval Captain von Salow.

The truce commissioners asked that Marshal Foch appoint a place of meeting and agreed to a rendezvous by automobile with subordinates of their staff.

The Allied commander issued orders "to cease fire on the front at 3 o'clock p. m. until further orders." The context of the dispatch appears to indicate that the order stilling the guns applied only to the front which the German delegates were approaching.

Fifty-five minutes after receipt of the German message Marshal Foch replied, directing the enemy truce mission to present themselves to the French outposts "by the Chimay-Fourmies-La Capelle-Guise road, there to be conducted to the spot fixed for the meeting."

Twenty-five minutes later another German wireless was received at Allied Grand Headquarters. It was announced that the truce delegation would be accompanied by a road-mending company to repair the La Capelle road, so that their automobiles might pass.

A fourth message from the enemy declared that the mission would be unable to cross the French outpost line until between 8 and 10 o'clock at night (Paris time). They expected to present themselves at Haudroy, a little more than a mile and a half northeast of La Capelle.

Obviously this dispatch explains the premature United Press message sent throughout the nation yesterday afternoon that an armistice had been signed and that hostilities had ceased at 2 o'clock (Paris time).

## Flood of Denials Follows Rumor, But Fails to Drown Celebration

At 11:59 a. m. yesterday the naval censor here passed the following cablegram to the United Press:

"Paris, Nov. 7.—The Allies and Germany signed an armistice at 11 o'clock this morning. Hostilities ceased at 2 o'clock this afternoon."

"The Americans took Sedan before the armistice became effective."

This dispatch was thereupon given to the country through newspapers from coast to coast. The people everywhere were thrown into a delirium of joy. Impromptu peace celebrations were organized, and later official denials of the report scarcely served to check them through the evening.

In answer to a question at 4 p. m. as to whether the War Department had any confirmation of the report that the armistice had been signed Secretary Baker said:

"We have no confirmation. So far as the War Department is con-